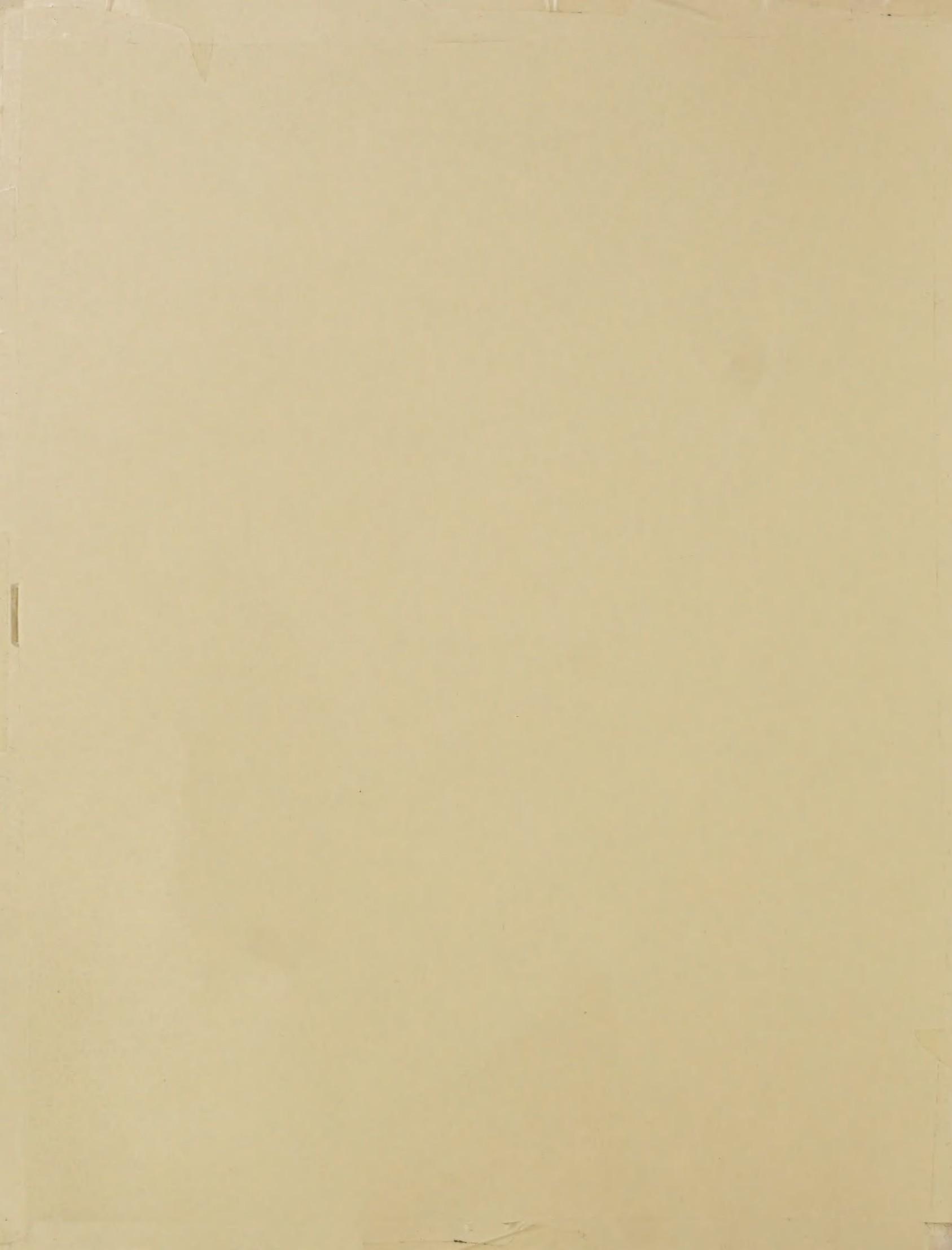


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REPORT

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 16--The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade:

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

BANGLADESH abolished the 20 percent import duty on crude soybean oil and cut the duty on refined oil from 50 percent to 20 percent, effective November 9. This action was aimed at reducing domestic soybean oil prices. The soybean and palm oil import target for the 1983/84 fiscal year ending June 1984 is 120,000 tons, which is equal to last year's total imports of edible oils.

FRANCE's major oilseed crushing firm, Comptoir Nationale de Technique Agricole (CNTA), which filed for bankruptcy in August, resumed operations at three of its plants on November 2. CNTA accounts for two-thirds of French crushing capacity for domestic oilseeds, primarily rapeseed and sunflowerseed, and for one-fourth of that for soybeans. The provisional administrator of the company, which is partially owned by farmer cooperatives, has arranged contracts to carry out crushing for its oilseed suppliers to keep its plants operating.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

BRAZIL's broiler production in 1983 and 1984 is forecast to remain at the 1982 level of 1.5 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. Rapidly rising feed prices, coupled with weak foreign and domestic demand, have eliminated producer incentives to expand. Feed prices are up sharply due to short corn and soybean crops in the United States and to the earlier short corn crop in Brazil. With feed prices expected to remain high through early 1984 and little change expected in the economy, the Brazilian broiler industry is unlikely to start expanding until late in 1984.

AUSTRALIAN beef and veal production for 1983 is expected to fall 15.5 percent to 1.42 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra. This drop is attributed to a 10-percent decline in beginning 1983 beef cow numbers and producer uncertainty regarding 1984 meat export prospects. Continuing farmer cash flow shortages may also have been a factor. At the start of 1984, cattle numbers are expected to total 21.7 million head, down over 3 percent. In 1984 beef and veal production is expected to decline 10 percent to 1.27 million tons. Some recovery in animal inventories is likely during the year.

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LYNN KRAWCZYK, Editor, Tel. (202) 382-9442. Additional copies may be obtained from FAS Information Services staff, 5918-South, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel. (202) 447-7937.

COTTON AND FIBERS

The 1983/84 EGYPTIAN cotton crop has been revised downward to 1.950 million bales, 8 percent below last year's crop of 2.117 million bales. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Cairo, the reduced outturn is due primarily to shortage of labor.

TOBACCO

POLAND's 1983 tobacco crop is estimated by the U.S. agricultural attaché in Warsaw at 85,400 tons (farm sales weight), down 11 percent from last year's harvest, as widespread virus infestation damaged 30,000 hectares of tobacco in southeastern Poland. The mild 1982/83 winter provided a favorable environment for the survival of the virus-carrying insects. Supplies of insecticide were inadequate to combat the outbreak. However, the quality of the crop is expected to be very good because of warm, sunny harvest weather.

The Polish government had hoped to give farmers the incentive to plant more light tobacco in 1983 through changes in producer price relationships. However, the prices were announced too late to prompt any substantial response. Farmer response to the new prices is expected to be greater in 1984.

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow now estimates the SOVIET UNION's total 1983 tobacco crop at 310,000 tons (farm sales weight), up 10,000 tons from the May estimate and 1,000 tons above the revised 1982 harvest. The 1983 growing season was generally favorable for tobacco; however, the 1983 procurement plan of 346,000 tons will not be realized. Shortages of equipment, fertilizer and other production inputs continue to hinder the Soviet tobacco industry.

FRUITS AND NUTS

JAPAN's 1983/84 citrus crop is estimated at 3.757 million tons, up 4 percent from 3.625 million tons in 1982/83, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Tokyo. The 1983/84 tangerine harvest is expected to be 3.385 million tons, of which about 3 million would be satsumas. Despite an increase in satsuma production, area continues to decline as a result of a five-year, joint government-industry production adjustment program. The plan to reduce area by 22 percent (30,000 hectares) apparently has been successful as 1983/84 area is expected to meet the 120,000-hectare target. Despite the area reduction, the estimated 3.0-million-ton satsuma outturn will exceed the 2.7-million-ton level desired by the industry. In anticipation of overproduction, growers have been urged to thin fruit on the tree. Also, a new three-year (1984-86) program has been implemented to reduce satsuma area an additional 10,000 hectares.

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TURKEY's 1983/84 citrus crop is forecast by the U.S. agricultural attache in Ankara at 1.034 million tons, down 9 percent from last year's crop of 1.132 million. Freezing weather last winter damaged both the 1982/83 crop and the yield potential for the 1983/84 crop. The negative effects of the freeze are expected to linger for several years. Revised 1982/83 and preliminary 1983/84 production figures, by fruit type, are as follows in 1,000 tons:

	Revised 1982/83	Preliminary 1983/84
Oranges, sweet	656	600
Tangerines	198	180
Lemons	240	220
Other citrus	38	34
Total citrus	1,132	1,034

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Selected International Prices

Item		Nov. 15, 1983		Change from previous week	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/		\$ per MT	\$ per bu.	\$ per MT	\$ per MT
Wheat:					
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	203.00	5.52	-5.00	201.00	
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	187.50	5.10	-.50	179.00	
U.S. No. 2 DHW/HW: 13.5%...	N.Q.	--	--	N.Q.	
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.....	156.50	4.26	-4.50	157.00	
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....	208.00	5.66	+3.00	177.00	
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum..	212.00	5.77	-1.00	196.00	
Feed grains:					
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	161.00	4.09	-2.50	115.00	
U.S. No. 2 Sorghum 2/.....	N.Q.	--	--	N.Q.	
Feed Barley 3/.....	N.Q.	--	--	N.Q.	
Soybeans and meal:					
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	327.50	8.91	-10.70	228.60	
Brazil 47/48% SoyaPellets 4/	291.00	--	-6.00	223.00	
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.....	266.00	--	-4.00	210.00	
U.S. FARM PRICES 5/					
Wheat.....	127.87	3.48	-.73	127.87	
Barley.....	102.42	2.23	+2.30	64.30	
Corn.....	130.31	3.31	+1.18	88.97	
Sorghum.....	108.91	4.97 6/	-.66	87.30	
Broilers 7/.....	1261.69	--	+69.22	N.A.	
EC IMPORT LEVIES					
Wheat 8/.....	75.50	2.05	+4.20	89.35	
Barley.....	50.20	1.09	0	101.45	
Corn.....	41.90	1.06	.65	92.50	
Sorghum.....	58.00	1.47	-.40	85.80	
Broilers 9/.....	248.80	--	-1.10 10/	288.00	
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 10/					
Common wheat(feed quality)	170.00	4.63	+4.25	171.25	
Bread wheat (min. quality)	186.30	5.07	+4.35	188.90	
Barley and all					
other feed grains.....	170.00	--	+4.25	171.25	
Broilers 11/.....	1142.00	--	-122.00	1064.00	
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)					
Wheat 12/.....	39.90	1.09	-.20	65.10	
Wheat flour.....	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	
Barley.....	25.45	0.55	-.15	70.80	
Broilers 9/.....	170.00	--	-1.00 10/	192.00	
Sugar, refined	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Optional delivery: Argentine Granifero sorghum. 3/ Optional delivery: Canadian feed barley. 4/ Optional delivery: Argentine. 5/ Based on selected major markets and adjusted to reflect farm prices more closely. 6/ Hundredweight (CWT). 7/ Twelve-city average, wholesale weighted average. 8/ Durum has a special levy. 9/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 10/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy-down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 14 Sept 83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in Feb 1983. 11/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 12/ Corrective amount in ECU's: Nov. -8, and Dec. -10. Jan. zero. N.Q.=Not quoted. N.A.=None authorized. Note: Basis December delivery.